

CHAMPAGNE
FOR THE RACES.
MOET & CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL... 1 Doz Quarts \$19
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H.M. KING EDWARD VII.
SOLE AGENTS
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

CLUB WHISKY.
THE BEST VALUE ON THE
MARKET.
Per Doz. ... \$15
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road.

No. 13,996 號陸拾玖百玖千叁萬第 日叁初月正年亥十二緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31ST, 1903 陸拜禮 號壹十叁月正年叁零百九千壹英第 價銀\$3 PER MONTH

RAINIER BEER
"THE FINEST BEER BREWED
IN AMERICA."
PER CASE 6 DOZEN PINTS ... \$18.00
" 4 " QUARTS ... \$18.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED 1841.
SOLE IMPORTERS.
[a1545]

**CUTLER, PALMER
& CO.'S**
PRICE \$11.75 PER DOZEN
NET

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
Blend
of Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies
Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a146]

**HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.**
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. & 9 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m., very 1 hour.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days
Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-
pany's Office, 28 & 40, Queen's Road Central.
JOHN H. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1902. [a2012]

**VICTORIA
CYCLE
EMPORIUM.**
THE pleasure of cycling consists in having
a First-class Machine, and the above
Establishment is always leading in this respect.
We are Agents for the famous "NEW
HOWE" and "MONOPOLE CYCLES,"
and we supply Fittings of every description.
Bargains can be had in Second-hand Machines.
Repairs executed with promptitude and skill.
Enamelling a Specialty.
MCKIRDY & CO.,
43 & 45A, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1901. [a2584]

**MACLAREN'S, IMPERIAL
CANADIAN CHEESE,**
IN JARS (MEDIUM and SMALL).
Wholesale and Retail from
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1902. [a290]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks of 375 lbs. net 16 per Cask ex Factory.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.75 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Ho gong, 3rd December, 1902. [a3281]

WINCHESTER CARABINES.
12 SHOT REPEATING. CALIBRE 44.
Excellent arm for Travellers in the interior
of China as well as Officers of Coast Steamers.
ALSO CARTRIDGES IN STOCK.
LUTGENS, EINSTMANN & CO.,
14, Des Vieux Road. [a2748]

DAVID CORSAIR & SON
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG BLANK
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Sole Agents.
853

W. BREWER & CO. 23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.
JUST PUBLISHED.

"A SOLDIER'S LOVE STORY": A
ROMANCE OF HONGKONG; AND "SELF
SACRIFICE," BY GILES WHEATLEY
(MRS. R. F. JOHNSON). PRICE \$1.00.
NEW BOOKS BY ENGLISH MAIL.
WHITAKER'S SALMANACK 1903 \$2.10
Kreger's Memoirs ... 9.50
Strand Magazine, Volume 21 ... 2.50
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Figaro Christmas Number, 2 Pictures; ... 3.00
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Three Years' War, by De Wet ... \$9.00
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Christmas Number Queen ... 1.75
Sentimental Warrior, by Jepson ... 1.75
Thompson's Progress, by Catcliffe Hyne ... 5.00
Just So Stories, by Kipling ... 3.00
The Animals' Trip to the Sea ... 3.00
SETS OF BRIDGE, PATIENCE, WHIST,
T. SQUARES, SET SQUARES.
CARD-BOARD SCALES.
WILL'S THREE CASTLE
CIGARETTES.
WILL'S TOBACCOS.
ENGLAND'S SUPERIOR
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S MAY
BLOSSOM TOBACCO.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS
AND SHOES, SUPERIOR QUALITY. [a33]

**THE CHOICEST AND BEST
VARIETIES OF
CONFECTIONERY**
FROM
PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

G. GIRAULT,
6, QUEEN'S ROAD. [a40]

FOR THE RACES.
CHAMPAGNES.
POMMERY AND GREN. LOUIS ROEDERER.
BOLLINGER. KRUG.
GIESLER. LANSON.
IRROY. PAUL DOMMIER.
Telephone No. 75

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
SOLE AGENTS, HONGKONG AND CHINA.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1903. [a25]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.
Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.
The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:—

SUPERB OLD COGNAC,
\$25 PER DOZ.
Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.
ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$18.50 per doz.
Less old than the above.

IMPERIAL BRANDY
\$12.50 PER CASE.
**THE ELITE OF WHISKY—
THE "PALL MALL,"**
\$22 PER DOZ.
11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.
Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

**C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL
BLEND WHISKY,**
\$11.75 PER DOZ.
Very soft, palatable, and mature.
EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS
THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE
AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG. [a45]

C. P. & Co.'s INVALIDS' PORT
\$22 PER DOZ.
This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour
See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassal.
DOURO PORT.
\$15.75 PER DOZ.
A fine, full, and fruity wine.
AMOROSO SHERRY,
\$22 PER DOZ.
LA TORRE SHERRY,
\$18.50 PER DOZ.
A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste.

**BENEDICTINE LIQUEUR—
D.O.M.,**
\$43.75 PER DOZ. QUARTS.
\$45.50 PER 2 DOZ. PINTS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
NEW STOCK OF ENGLISH SADDLERY.

PIGSKIN SADDLES FROM 6 TO 12 LBS.
RACING SADDLES 3½ LBS. POLO SADDLES 7 LB.
NUMNAHS AND WEIGHT CLOTHS.
BRIDLES, GIRTHS, SPURS, BITS.
STIRRUP IRONS AND LEATHERS
RIDING WHIPS, &c.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [a34]

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS
WITH ALL REQUISITES.
SIEMSEN & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
876

**PHOTO-
GRAPHIC** PLATES, PAPERS
AND CHEMICALS
EASTMAN'S KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES,
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN
A. CHEE & Co., 7, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [a38]

NERNST
NERNST ELECTRIC LIGHT.
BEAUTY OF ILLUMINATION COMBINED WITH GREAT ECONOMY!
AS CHEAP AS GAS!
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. OR SIEMSEN & CO. [a70]

COTTAM & CO.
GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTER,
DENT'S WALKING AND DRIVING GLOVES,
DRESSING GOWNS, TRAVELLING RUGS,
WARM UNDERCLOTHING, &c., &c. [a36]

STILL FEELING SEEDY?
DROP ALONG AND GET THAT BOTTLE OF
TONINE.
THE UNFAILING REMEDY FOR BRAIN FOG, SLEEP-
LESSNESS, DEPRESSION, AND NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA.

THE PRINCE OF TONICS.
WATKINS, LD., HONGKONG.
[a37]

FORTHCOMING PIGEON SHOW.
A SHOW OF FANCY and other PIGEONS
will be held at the KOWLOON
HOTEL, on SATURDAY, the 31st INST.,
from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m., and on SUNDAY,
the 1st FEBRUARY, from 12 Noon till
8 p.m.
Fanciers wishing to exhibit are requested to
send their Birds to the Kowloon Hotel by
8 a.m. on Saturday, 31st inst. The Birds will
remain there until the close of the show.
Prizes of \$30, \$20, and \$15 will be awarded
for the best three pairs of Birds respectively.
The first 20 pairs are for exhibition only and
will not compete. The public are invited to
attend.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1903. [377]

**PHILIPPINE TOBACCO
TRUST COMPANY,
LIMITED.**
HIGH GRADE MANILA CIGARS
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
ALL BRANDS
OF THE PHILIPPINE TOBACCO
TRUST CO., LD.
Reina Victoria,
High Life,
Perfectos,
King Edward VII.
Christinas (in boxes of 10),
Conchas,
Segundo Habano,
Cheroots, &c., &c., &c.,
of the well-known factories La Commercial, La
Favorita, La Constancia, La Competidora
Gaditana, La Giraldita, &c., &c.

MANILA PRICES.
Agent in China:
G. C. MOXON, Victoria Buildings, Hongkong
All orders may be addressed to the SALES
DEPARTMENT and GENERAL DEPOT:
T. RAUCHENSTEIN & CO. (Hong Kong)
17, Queen's Road, Central.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1902. [a3323]

**DEPOT, BRITISH-AMERICAN
TOBACCO CO., LD., HONGKONG.**
I HAVE ASSUMED CHARGE of the
Business of the above Company here.
J. A. THOMAS,
Depot Manager.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1903. [363]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 37.
INFORMATION has been received from
the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that
GUN PRACTICE will be carried out at
Kowloon East Battery on the 2nd February,
1903, in a South-Easterly direction.
Practice will commence at about 11 a.m.
By Command,
F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1903. [354]

PURE FRESH WATER
THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-
BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply
ANY QUANTITY of PURE FRESH
WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and
Boilers.
Call Flag W.
J. W. KEW,
Manager.
20, Des Vieux Road.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1902. [3336]

HING KEE HOTEL.
(ESTABLISHED 1873)
MACAO.
THIS First-class and well-famed establish-
ment is pleasantly situated in the centre
of PRAYA GRANDE, facing south, with a
charming view of the sea on the front. Com-
fortable and well-furnished Bed-rooms.
Cuisine Excellent. Prompt Attendance.
Terms very Moderate.
L. HING KEE, Proprietor.
Telegraphic address "HINGKEE" [a184]

HOTEL INTERNACIONAL.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE HOT L
in Macao. Beautifully situated in Praya
Grande next to Government House.
Telegraphic Address: "Internacional."
Apply to—
THE MANAGER.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [31]

THE MANAGER.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [31]

INSURANCE
THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
(ESTABLISHED 1825.)
Premiums Moderate. Conditions Liberal.
It is not given unto all to be rich in this
world's goods. The majority have but a
limited capacity for making money, and an
unlimited capacity for spending it, and so
compensatively few die even moderately well off.
A Policy of Life Assurance is the cheapest
and safest mode of making a certain provision
for one's families.
For full Particulars, apply to—
Messrs. DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.
[a1767]

HONGKONG HOTEL
A First Class Hotel in every respect.
Elegantly Furnished Bedding. Drawing
Room, and Smoking Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel
residents.
Dining Accommodation for 300 persons.
Private Dining Rooms.
Special Dining Room for large parties.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms with European
Matron in attendance.
Ladies' Cloak Room.
Ping-Pong Room.
Hydraulic Elevators to every floor.
Electric Lighting.
Electric Fans (if required).
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Wines and Groceries specially imported by
the Hotel.
Wines cooled by Hotel refrigerating
machinery.
Hotel Linen washed on the premises by
machinery.
Bedroom Accommodation—131 rooms.
Fire Extinguishing Mains and Emergency
Exits on every floor.
CHARGES MODERATE.
H. HAYNES,
Manager.
[a48]

**THE
PEAK HOTEL.**
Admirably Situated. Sheltered from the
North-East Monsoon and Open to the South-
West Monsoon.
A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS
FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS
INTO THE HOTEL.
Telephone No. 29.
Town Office: 7, DUNDRELL STREET.
[a560]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.
Rooms specially reserved for Captains of the
Mercantile Marine.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted.
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1902. [a345]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.
PUNNETT'S GAP, The PEAK, near the
Tram Terminus.
Tel. 56.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [a19]

CONNAUGHT HOUSE.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near
the Banks and Principal Offices.
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Large and lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished.
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water
throughout.
Special Rates for Tourists.
Luncheon Service for Guests.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a49]

THOMAS' HOTEL.
NO. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
THIS Hotel, having changed hands, has
been re-fitted after the style of a First
Class European Hotel, with rooms on suite and
single, furnished with every regard to perfect
comfort and convenience. The Hotel is in very
close proximity to the principal Banks and
Shipping and Mercantile Offices.
MODERATE TARIFF.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1902. [10]

**VICTORIA HOTEL,
SHAMEN, CANTON,
BRITISH CONCESSION.**
GOOD Accommodation.
Excellent Cuisine.
Every Convenience for Tourists.
T. F. DA CRUZ, Manager.
Canton, 1st October, 1901. [a183]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

As only a portion of the report of the January meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was given in our issue of Thursday, we now give the full report of what occurred on the 20th inst.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the monthly meeting of the Committee held on the 16th December and also of the special meeting of the Committee held on 23rd ultimo were read and confirmed.

STORM WARNINGS.

The SECRETARY reported that, in accordance with the decision made at the last monthly meeting, the report of the sub-committee was forwarded to the Government and the following correspondence on the subject was read:—

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong, 13th January, 1903.

SIR,—I am directed to reply to your letter of the 27th September last, intimating that, should this Chamber entertain the request of the shipmasters to form a committee to report on the question of storm warnings issued by the Hongkong Observatory. His Excellency the Governor would consider very carefully the statements and suggestions laid before the Committee with every anxiety to give the fullest information to all those persons for whose safety and that of their ships the Observatory was primarily established, and to inform you, for the information of His Excellency, that the Committee decided to gather the opinions of the whole of the shipping community of this port.

With this end in view, a circular letter, of which a copy is enclosed, was, on the 13th October last, addressed to all the shipping firms and agencies in the Colony, drawing their attention to the correspondence already published in the local Press on this subject and asking them to be good enough to obtain and forward to this Chamber the views of the shipmasters in their employ as to the methods they would consider best suited to their requirements in this respect. Numerous replies showing the great interest taken by the shipmasters in this matter having been received in answer to this request, the Committee appointed representatives from the shipping departments of the P. & O. S. N. Co., Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Butterfield & Swire, and Messrs. P. & O. S. N. Co., to examine and report on the opinions and suggestions contained in the correspondence.

Their report, copy also enclosed herein, was unanimously adopted by the Committee of the Chamber, and it was decided that the recommendations and suggestions made therein should be forwarded to the Government with a view to instructions being given for their ultimate adoption by the Hongkong Observatory. My Committee trust that His Excellency, having before him this report on the requirements of practical men and the suggestions therein contained for an economical and effective system of signalling, will have little difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the storm warnings and signals now made are inadequate, and they hope that he will see his way to issue instructions for the introduction of a system on the lines suggested in order to meet the wants of both the shipping and shore communities.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. R. LOWE,

Secretary.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 19th January, 1903.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 13th instant, I am directed by the Governor to request you to be good enough to forward for His Excellency's consideration the replies of the shipmasters to your circular letter of the 13th of last October.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. H. MAY,

Colonial Secretary.

The SECRETARY, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

It was decided to furnish the Government with the particulars required.

QUARANTINE AGAINST HONGKONG.

Read Government notification published on 5th instant stating that the Government of Netherlands India had declared Hongkong infected with plague.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.

Read letter dated 8th instant from the Colonial Secretary enquiring the Chamber's views with regard to the proclamation of public holidays at the Chinese New Year.

The SECRETARY stated that a reply was sent on the 16th instant expressing the opinion that no other day than Thursday, 29th inst., should be proclaimed as a public holiday.

QUESTION OF EATING AND SIGNING BILLS.

OF LADING.

Read letter received from Melbourne Chamber of Commerce enquiring the practice at Hongkong of signing bills of lading for goods prior to shipment and stating that there was a proposal before them to introduce legislation to suppress the practice.

This matter was discussed and the CHAIRMAN stated that in 1897 the General Produce Brokers' Association of London addressed the Hongkong Chamber in similar terms and a reply was sent that the Committee felt unable to take any active steps to secure any alteration of the system as carried on here, and at other ports in the East. It was eventually decided to reply that there is no regular practice in vogue here of signing bills of lading for goods prior to shipment, but that, in cases of urgency or necessity bills of lading are so signed under proper guarantees.

PROPOSED PARCEL POST EXCHANGE WITH U.S.A.

The following letter was read:—

General Chamber of Commerce, Amoy, 30th December, 1902.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your

letter of 4th instant and to thank you for the further information therein contained regarding the question of the establishment of a Parcel Post between Hongkong and the United States of America.

The question of duty, which you point out might be raised as an objection, will be removed on and after 1st proximo, as the duty on goods imported into America ceases on that date.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

G. W. BARTON,

Secretary.

A. R. LOWE, Esq., Secretary,

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

The CHAIRMAN said that this matter was now in the hands of the Government concerned and the Chamber would have to wait to see what attitude they took up.

STOWAWAYS TO PHILIPPINES.

The following correspondence was read:—

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, 20th December, 1902.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 17th October, 1902, in which you state that His Excellency the Governor is awaiting a communication from the American authorities on the subject of stowaways to the Philippines, and that on its receipt a reply will be sent to the representations made in my letter of 13th October last.

My Committee desire me to inquire whether they may expect to receive an answer to their representations shortly.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. R. LOWE,

Secretary.

The HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 24th December, 1902.

SIR,—With reference to my letter No. 2275 of the 17th October last on the subject of stowaways, I am directed to inform you that having received and considered a communication from the Manila authorities on the subject, His Excellency the Governor has decided to introduce into the Legislative Council a Bill to amend the Ordinance No. 22 of 1890 so as to make the person aiding and abetting stowaways liable to fine or imprisonment, or both, the fine not to exceed \$1,000, and the aggregate term of imprisonment, whether in default of fine or otherwise, not to exceed nine months.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. H. MAY,

Colonial Secretary.

The SECRETARY, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

P. S.—I have just received your letter of the 24th on this subject.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Government's proposal was a fair and reasonable one and might be considered a step in advance.

FIFTH CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE.

Read letter, dated 12th November last, from the London Chamber of Commerce inviting this Chamber to participate in the meetings to be held at Montreal on 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th August, 1903.

It was decided to reply that the Committee hoped it would be possible to send delegates to the Congress meetings.

CABLE RATES.

The SECRETARY reported that the Superintendent of Eastern Extension and Great Northern Telegraph Co's. had issued a notice on 29th December last advising senders of telegrams that from 1st January the currency equivalent of the franchise had been raised from \$0.40 to \$0.46, subject to further revision three months hence, at which rate the tariffs for all telegrams from China will be collected.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the revised rates were now published and the increase amounted to 15 percent, which would add a further heavy burden on foreign trade in China.

MERCHANT SHIPPING CONSOLIDATION ORDINANCE, 1899.

Read letters in answer to communication from this Chamber from the Chambers of Commerce at London and Glasgow stating that the representations made would be brought before their respective Committees for consideration.

The CHAIRMAN said that a reprint of the minutes of the special Committee meeting of the 23rd ultimo dealing with this question had been sent to each member of the Chamber, and he thought that, as the members had neither requisitioned a special general meeting nor made any representations on the subject, the Committee might fairly take it the members endorsed their views.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY THE CLERK.

The SECRETARY reported that, in accordance with the decision of the Committee at their last meeting, he had given the clerk, Mr. M. H. Baptista, into custody on the charge of embezzling the funds of the Chamber. The case was remanded to the 2nd instant, and on the prisoner pleading guilty the Magistrate had sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

CHURCH SERVICES.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

1st February, 4th Sunday after Epiphany.

Matins (11 a.m.).

Responses, Tallis; Verses, Goodson; Psalms, Wesley, Hopkins and Monk; To Doan, Hayes, Russell and Stainer; Benedicite, Haverall in E (7th E); Hymns, 271 and 282; Kyrie, Garrett in E (57); Offertory Hymns, 82.

Evening (6.45 p.m.).

Responses, Tallis; Psalms, Purcell, Cooke and Tucker; Magnificat, Davy in D (9th E); Nunc Dimittis, Kelway in D (3rd M.); Hymns, 407, 450, and 21; Vesper Hymns, Steane.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The N. C. Daily News of the 21st inst. writes as follows:—

As a contribution to the discussion of the currency of China, we printed in this column on the 4th of December last some remarks of much value and interest. We have since received from the same correspondent some further remarks, as follows:—

"Referring to the memorandum I sent to you on the 2nd ult.:—The suggestion I made was that the Chinese Government should inaugurate a coinage for the maritime trade of the Empire, by means of the machinery ready to their hand in the shape of the Maritime Customs, which coinage would be able to maintain a parity of value with gold, because all duties on the maritime trade would have to be paid in this coinage or its equivalent. The equivalent would include gold: it would be allowable for any one to lodge gold with the Haikwan Bank at the fixed rate of exchange. The Haikwan Bank, however, would not undertake to give gold back in exchange for the coinage; thus following the policy of the Indian Government in 1894. The feasibility of this idea is based on the fact that, by reason of the successive treaties between China and the Foreign Powers, ever since China was opened to foreign trade, the maritime trade of the Empire with foreign countries, which is located entirely at the treaty ports, can be separated from the internal trade, and from the land frontier trade, in so distinct a manner as would not be possible in any other country. The Haikwan tael when minted must be of the weight and fineness as the present tael weight. It would be a very inconvenient coin, but that difficulty could be easily overcome by coining half-tael pieces. The nominal value fixed as regards gold must be considerably above the intrinsic value of silver to-day. As you suggested in your editorial remarks, merchants might complain that the duties they had to pay would be increased by an enactment of this kind. This is absolutely unavoidable; and it is one of the difficulties in any currency reform that some people must suffer by the change. But the advantage to the entire trade in having a stable exchange would outweigh every other consideration. The vital points of the idea are these:—

"1st.—There must be a coinage. No other arrangement permits a stable exchange with gold.

"2nd.—The unit of coinage, whatever it may be, must be fixed as in other countries with an exchange value in gold. When it is fixed, the exchange value can be maintained, because the Customs duties can only be paid in this currency.

"Article II of the treaty of Shanghai provides for an Imperial coinage instead of a weight of silver. It will certainly be a long time before this is carried into effect, and even if that takes place, there is nothing in the article suggesting any idea of fixing the gold value of the new coin."

Our correspondent's proposition is that there shall be a silver coinage for all China, the Haikwan tael being the one used, and the value of this tael being fixed in gold. To assist this reform, all duties collected by the Imperial Maritime Customs, are to be paid in gold or its equivalent. This is a concession for which the Chinese have already asked, but which has been refused because "it is not so nominated in the bond." This is a valid argument as far as it goes; but if it can be shown that this reform if consummated will be to the advantage of us all, there is no reason why the Powers should not unconditionally consent to it. The consent must, of course, be unanimous, and "there's the rub."

Another very valuable contribution to the discussion is Mr. E. S. Little's papers on the subject which has recently appeared in our columns and which has now been republished in pamphlet form. His argument might have been advantageously shortened, for there is much introductory matter which is already universally accepted, and might have been omitted. He does not seem to be very clear in his own mind on the subject of the stimulation of exports by the fall in silver. The fact is, of course, that the silver prices of exports in China are fixed by the gold value of the goods at home. As silver falls in relation to gold, more silver can be given for China's exports, and it is by this rise in silver value, which seems to puzzle Mr. Little, that exports are stimulated; but this stimulation requires a little time to work; exports cannot be expected to respond instantly to the fluctuations of exchange. As a matter of fact, wherever foreign influence reaches in China, everything is, consciously or unconsciously, valued in gold; the question is, how to make this, which is now the unrecognized, the officially recognised standard among the vast population which foreign influence has never reached? To the discussion of this question, as we have said, Mr. Little's paper is a contribution, but it is not a solution. The currency reformer has to legislate for a vast population, for a large proportion of which copper, not silver, is the standard.

There are eight words, meantime, in Mr. E. S. Little's paper indicating one step which must be taken before any currency reform can be satisfactorily attempted. These words are: "Given a proper fiscal administration of the country." Until the Chinese Government can be made to see the indispensability of engaging a thoroughly competent Western financier to investigate the fiscal administration of this vast and rich empire and introduce order into the present chaos, all talk of currency reforms is only beating the air. There is plenty of wealth in China, and her past and future engagements to foreign creditors and foreign governments are not large enough to cause her a moment's embarrassment if she had an honest and competent fiscal administration. The Diplomatic Body would be doing an inestimable service alike to China and to the outside world, if instead of spending their time on the discussion of the details of

the execution of the Peace Protocol, they would unite to make the Chinese Government understand the peril of their present situation. The Chinese, from Grand Counsellor to janitor, are an eminently reasonable people, and with patience they can be made to understand a question like this. Until the Government do understand this and then use their reason in adopting the only course that will get them out of their difficulties, attempts to reform the currency will be futile. It is useless to tinker with the superstructure when the foundation is so rotten that the whole structure may collapse at any moment.

THE WORLD'S GOLD SUPPLY.

The discovery of another Rand in South Africa is still one more assurance that the "gold famine" so freely predicted a few years ago is, to say the least of it, a long way off. Between 1865 and 1885 there was a rapid decline in the output, and though this decrease was arrested and a fair increase in the figures was shown for several years, Professor Sues, of the University of Vienna, firmly believed, on geological grounds, that the deposits of the metal were becoming exhausted. As the shortage had had the effect of lowering the price of commodities, and as this had been going on ever since 1873, the professor's opinion created a considerable amount of uneasiness in the world of business; for it was felt that, unless new large deposits were discovered, a financial and industrial crisis of a most disastrous character was almost certain to ensue. So much weight, indeed, attached to what Professor Sues said that the German Government invited him to Berlin in 1894 to give a full explanation of his view to the Monetary Conference then sitting. It certainly would seem, however, that Professor Sues's scientific knowledge played him false, for he gave his opinion to the world on the eve of an unprecedented increase in the output of the precious metal. The value of the world's production in the year 1894 was \$36,750,000, but from that point there was a remarkable upward tendency for five years, the sum representing the worth of the output in 1899 being \$61,650,000.

Since 1899 there has, of course, been a decline in the total output, the war in South Africa necessitating the closing of the richest mines in the world. The most satisfactory feature of the increase made within the last few years is that it came practically entirely from sources which have every appearance of being more or less permanent in character. The field now being worked in the Witwatersrand, for instance, will in all probability be of great value for fully 100 years. This was not the case in Australia and California half a century ago, when each of these countries was enjoying a gold boom, for placer deposits are much more quickly exhausted than those in which the gold is found in a matrix of quartz or other substance, from which it has to be separated by machinery and chemicals. The remarkable change which has come over the conditions of gold-mining can be partly understood from the circumstance that, though much more than half the gold now produced has been obtained from buried veins of ore, at least nine-tenths—according to one authority—of the output of a little more than 20 years ago has been found scattered about amongst the dirt near the surface of ground—that is to say, in placer deposits. It is not that, years ago, veins of gold-bearing ore were not known to exist in plenty, but that the enormous cost and difficulty of working a gold mine had the effect of deterring financiers from risking their money in what might easily prove to be an unprofitable venture. Gold-digging in the placers was a much simpler and cheaper matter, and, very naturally, it was preferred to the other means of obtaining the precious metal. It is generally admitted by those who are engaged in gold-mining that the published statistics of the annual output of the different fields are not correct, and that they are below the actual facts. Every effort is made to prevent theft, but it seems to be beyond dispute that the workmen and other employees manage to convey a certain amount of the metal to their own pockets, as it were, the leakage from the mills of the Transvaal being estimated at not less than 10 per cent. of the whole. Then, also, in the United States, in Klondyke, and in Australia there are many small individual prospectors who either wish to conceal their gains or do not take the trouble to report them, and thus the product obtained by these men is not included in the tables compiled by the statistician. It is not at all unlikely that the actual output of gold is 20 per cent. greater than what statistics declare it to be.

The fields which at the present time are yielding the largest quantities of gold will be the chief sources of the world's supply for a considerable time at least. These are the Rand of South Africa and Cripple Creek, Colorado (both of which are now capable of yielding about \$5,000,000 of the metal a year), together with the Australian fields and those of Klondyke, Alaska, and Siberia. In all these cases the work of extracting gold in large quantities has been going on for only a comparatively short time, and, therefore, as has already been mentioned, they are likely to be productive for many years to come, the majority of them for a century or even more. But apart from these, other fields now known to exist are certain to be worked before very long, and among them those at Lydenburg, Murchison, Klerksdorp, and De Knap in the Transvaal, and others at two or three places in West Australia and British Columbia. Considering that Companies, with a total nominal capital of \$24,000,000, have been floated for the purpose of working the banket reefs in the Terkwa district of West Africa, it is evident that many people expect an enormous yield

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from that source. But, so far, the real worth of the field is a matter of speculation. As regards the unknown, there is no reason whatever to suppose that the world does not possess many fields each quite as rich as any that has yet been discovered, and, on the whole, the supply of gold in the future is a matter which the financial world in general need not be particularly apprehensive about.—S. James's Gazette.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

The Moscow correspondent of the Standard, in a letter respecting this railway, writes:—

The real weak points of this huge line from the Baltic to the Pacific are to be found to be two places—first, at Lake Baikal, which cannot be crossed during several months; and, secondly, in Manchuria, at the crossing of the Khingan Mountains, at present negotiated by means of a zigzag line over a pass. The tunnel through this range will hardly be ready for another two years. Moreover, this tunnel has never been put forward as an excuse for delaying the opening of the road. The circum-Baikal line, which presents exceptional engineering difficulties, has not yet advanced beyond surveys, and may, therefore, be left out of the account for many years to come, the more so as its cost per mile will be remarkable. Bad workmanship, wholesale peculation, dishonest officials, are all factors in any public work in Russia. They may be reckoned as permanent, and are, therefore, not sufficient to account for the postponement in this case, any more than they have been considered sufficient in others. There are two very cogent reasons why the line cannot be thrown open to the world, and either one is sufficient to account for Russian hesitation. The first is that Russia has succeeded, as the utterances in Parliament of responsible Ministers could be cited to show, in "bluffing" the world into a belief of the civilising influence of her advance into Oriental countries, and of the pleasure and profit to be derived in particular from this railway across two continents. Europe and America were to exchange visits and goods over a new, more comfortable, quicker, and in every way superior route; the trade of the world was to be revolutionised, and senselessness was to be abolished. But few probably ever stopped to consider what a Russian railway really is. Of necessity, most people's ideas are based on the experience they may have had, or heard of from others, of the comfort and, all things considered, good average speed on Russian lines. They are unaware that passenger trains run at a terrible expense to the more important interests of freight trains. It is hardly too much to say that for every hour a Russian express takes over a given route, a goods train may be expected to take a day. If the railway were opened to the goods traffic of the nations at present, as a Russian-built railway managed by Russians, the first result would be universal indignation and disappointment. And Russia's position in Manchuria remained what it was a year ago, she would have cared little for this; but, as matters stand now, the risk is too great. The railway is built on Chinese territory under the provisions of a Treaty by which China may buy in this valuable property even before the term is concluded. It may easily be surmised that if the commercial nations of the world, with their firm policy of the open door, found Russia incapable of managing an important railway running through non-Russian territory, means would be discovered to take the management out of her hands, and place it in the care of those who better understand the working of great lines for commercial purposes. The possibility may even be conceived of China, with the financial aid of the foreigner, entering into nominal possession of the line. Naturally, Russia is not anxious to provoke such a demonstration, and a succession of postponements is a very safe policy—of that Oriental brand of which Russia is past-master. The other good reason admits of briefer statement. Russia is busy completing her military dispositions to secure what she has seized in the Far East, and

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THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT EL ORIENTE FABRICA DE TABACOS SOCIEDAD ANONIMA, carrying on business at Manila in the Philippine Islands, and in the Kingdom of Belgium, and elsewhere, as Cigar Manufacturers have, on the 4th day of December, 1902, applied for the registration in Hongkong of the following TRADE MARKS:—

- The representation of a part of a bridge across a river with 6 spans or arches showing several buildings and 2 towers with spires depicted in the background. Above the whole is depicted several stars and a comet on the tail of which appear the words "El Cometa Del Oriente." Underside the above is depicted a Spanish coat-of-arms, on one side of the shield of which is depicted the crown of Castile and on the other the reverse.
- The representation of a large building with 2 pillars and a tiled roof, the building is on the shore. On both sides of the building are shown two people, one on each side, looking towards the building. The building is decorated with flags of various nationalities on both sides. In the foreground of the large a woman is depicted standing wearing a crown with her right hand resting on a shield and her right hand holding downwards an unsheathed sword. A scroll is depicted over the figure of the woman with the words "Imperio Del Oriente" printed on it.
- The representation of a Filipino woman dressed in a red skirt and blouse, yellow jacket with flowing black hair and wearing earrings and a double necklace of pearls and fancy ornaments on her head; with her left hand she is holding the cover of an open cigar box containing cigars which is placed on a stand, her right hand resting on a Spanish coat-of-arms. On her right side are placed 8 boxes of cigars the top of which in the middle is open and shows 3 bunches of cigars. Above these are printed the words "La Perla del Oriente" and underneath are the obverse and reverse of 3 medals. The above is the covering label of the box in which the cigars or cigarettes are packed.
- In combination with the above device on one side of the box in which the cigars or cigarettes are packed is the head and shoulders of a Filipino woman in a yellow jacket with flowing black hair, some of which is falling over her right shoulder. She is wearing earrings and round her neck a double necklace of pearls. The picture is surrounded with green leaves and pink flowers. Above this is a scroll with the words "La Perla del Oriente" printed on it and underneath is depicted another scroll with the words "El Oriente Fabrica de Tabacos Sociedad Anonima" printed on it. In combination with the above described device is the representation of an oval shaped fancy design in which a naked child is depicted in a sitting posture on a pink cloth. Above the child is depicted a scroll bearing on it the printed words "El Oriente." Beneath this scroll appear the words "El Oriente" and the signature "O. Ingles." The child is depicted holding upwards in its left hand another scroll on which are the words "Fabrica de Tabacos Sociedad Anonima." This device is used as the closing label of the box in which the cigars or cigarettes are packed.

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Author of "Mekah," "John Herring," etc.

CHAPTER IX.

AUNT BABS.

"Well, niece, I hope to see you one day fitted with a husband."

Much Ado About Nothing, Act II, Sc. 1.

Lady Barbara Fitzwarden lived in a flat in Cumberland Mansions, Westminster. She would have preferred a more aristocratic neighbourhood and a house to herself, but her means were insufficient for that indulgence, and her annuity was not paid with that punctuality which would enable her to live as she liked.

She ascended to her flat in a lift, and this was a nuisance to her. The atmosphere of the case was not to her taste, and the descent in it from her apartments gave her qualms.

She resembled her sister Laura not in face only, but also morally. She was considerably the elder of the two, but she was ruminant to admit it. The lift and her brother, the Earl of Tullymore, were the objects on which she vented her spleen. "She felt herself a prisoner, when she could only leave her rooms by means of the cage that ascended and descended at the summons of an electric bell, and that she was condemned to make use of one was attributable to the accident of Tullymore, who, if he had been all that is expected of a brother and the head of the house of Fitzwarden, should have seen that his eldest sister, who had been the guide of his youth, should be housed better, and more in accordance with her special position.

She was a small lady, her fingers somewhat distorted with rheumatic chalkstones, and was engaged in persistent war against the advances of age, and in dissenting its invasions by various expedients and subterfuges.

"My dear," said Lady Barbara to her niece on her arrival, "you see how I am situated. I cannot even have a man-servant. And there is a vulgar stock-jobber in the flat below me keeps his carriage, his butler, and coachman."

"Surely, aunt, it is a distinction to be not even as with this stock-jobber, and to occupy a higher level—as consistent with your rank."

"There is a comfort in that, and you put it nicely. It cannot be helped I suppose. That unprincipled Land League has set the peasants on our estates against paying their rents, and the rents are not due unconsciously by the land courts. That is how Tullymore is pleased to represent it. He is good for nothing, and lounges and lazes in Paris. Heaven knows, or, the other place does, how he lives, I don't, and I don't want to know. What is that I have heard from Laura—that you are engaged to a baronet with a long rent roll? That's good."

"No, Aunt Babs, it is off between us. He is not a baronet. His uncle married and had a son, and so poor Roger Fenton is left out in the cold."

"So you broke it off, and quite right too. We want no more paupers in the family. We have already enough of the kind, and I don't like it in the family. I will see what I can do for you. Though I am pinched, I will keep in touch with those of my own class. But I fear—let me look at you. Stand in the light. Ah! you have good eyes and a well-shaped head and fine hair, but your complexion will tell only by night. You will have to dress well. I am a judge in that. As for Laura, she is an incapable. She spends a fortune on frocks and is always a gey. She never had taste, never, even as a child—she dressed her dolls abominably. Taste in dress is a gift, my dear. A poet is born and not made, and so is a stylish woman. Unless you have style, you might as well never have been born—I mean in the upper class of life. You can have a good deal of dress, it will tell on you. What is a real outfit without a little paper bag and nicely washed potatoes? We must do our utmost to make you attractive, and draw off attention from your nose and mouth, which are not all that one should wish. You will have to practise with your eyes to make the most of them; but, for Heaven's sake, not overdo it—that would be fatal, and it is a trap into which girls with good eyes are liable to fall, without some one with discretion, like myself, to advise in such a matter. I am afraid in our sphere there are not many desirable parts to whom I could introduce you. Young men look out for money. If that fails, there will be no help for it but to descend a step."

"My dear aunt, I really have no wish—"

"Oh, distressing, you must. Leave the conduct of the matter to me. I intend introducing you at Court, unless Lady Brenda will take care of that. I wish the drawing-rooms were not by day, you do not show to advantage then. But now, to change the topic. How long do you propose to stay with me—a fortnight?"

"Aunt, if you can possibly bear with me a little longer time, I shall be thankful. Aunt Laura does not desire to have me back at Longridge just yet, she has her reasons."

"So much the better. Only you see how straightened I am in my circumstances. I can not go out when I will. I do not keep a carriage, but I hire a respectable brougham, and there is a man in livery who goes with it, and really serves passably as a private servant. But it comes expensive, and I shall feel it my duty to take you out on a good deal to converse, and dine, and balls. I intend to marry you off and wash my hands of you before the winter is over. My finances are not what they should be on account of the Land League and Tullymore. So you shall have to come to some little arrangement between us, say two guineas a week. I know that you have a hundred and fifty. What is one you must spend on dress; and you will, of course, share the expenses of the carriage with me. Dress you must, I am not going to have you trot about with me as a dowdy. What may do at Barnford will not do here. What Laura will consider suitable, I do not."

"But," expostulated Chris, feeling very uneasy, "what am I to do. Aunt Laura said that she calculated on still receiving what I have been accustomed to contribute towards the expenses of Longridge."

"Snuff out those expenses. If you are with her right and proper, it with me, you help me. This is Laura all over, grasping and insatiable. She is really well-off, she has her pension, whereas I am dependent on my annuity. But

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Laura was like that as a child, she put all her pomies in a box, and only took them out to buy some trashy bits of tinsel that made her look ridiculous. She spent every coin on herself and spent it badly. "Well, I live in a flat and go up and down to and from it in a meat-sack if I were not constrained to do so by circumstance? Now, dear Chris, it is time for you to dress for dinner, and I shall be curious to see how you turn out. Admiral Sir John Chandos lives on the shelf above this, and he usually dines with me. He is an old man and rather deaf, so you must pitch your voice high that he may hear you. But you must not let him suppose that you are shouting, or he will be offended. Fitch, in the evening, it is everything, not volume. He plays cribbage with me in the evening, he supplies the wines, and his valet waits at dinner—a convenience to us both. He is well off and has no family—but inclined to be close. Of course, if I were a young girl this would never do. But I am out of my teens, and the breath of scandal can not touch me. Not that I am so old as Laura tries to make out. She is not well preserved. There is nothing there is nothing like face-massage for getting the insipid wrinkles away, and wrinkles, Christine, come from care and anxiety, and worry, far more than from years. I admit that I am older than Laura, but not by so much as she would like to make out. I have a taken on companions, but they irritate me and I will have no more. But for this admiral I should find it tedious in the evening, and I dare say he would be dull by himself. As you may judge, I was once a beautiful woman, far more so than Laura. I have had a hundred offers to Laura's one. But I was attached to a certain Marquess. I won't name him, for he is now married, but he was very fond of me. Tullymore stood in our way and spoiled both of our lives. The Marquess's family did not relish an alliance with ours because of Tullymore. They thought he would be necessarily borrowing money, and that there would be no shaking him off. But he never got over his attachment to me. He and his wife do not get on well together, he is always thinking of me. You will see Sir John Chandos almost every evening, I think."

"Oh, Aunt, I suppose it is my duty to tell you that it is something of this sort that has made Aunt Laura send me to you."

"Something of what sort?"

"During some with a young gentleman."

"Never, Chris, who was he?"

"A young surgeon, a Mr. Bales."

"After a hunt—I could not get back as my horse was dead beat; and it was a little inn, sixteen miles from Barnford."

"Merciful powers! Tell me all about it."

Christine narrated the circumstances, and was interrupted repeatedly by the old lady, who threw in remarks and cast up ejections.

"This won't do, Chris. It won't do at all. I shall have to marry you off as quickly as I can. You are too fast. Mark my words. Men will chaff, dance, eat and drink, and smoke with emancipated damsels. They will flirt with them—beware of them, never. They cast overboard every chance when you put on the cap of liberty and will spend an old age in vain regrets. Pshaw! Happily Barnford is out of the civilised world, and the story my never reach town. They put a bed of saw-dust and concrete between the floors of these flats, to prevent those above hearing what goes on below, and it is so, to some extent, between the social floors. The rumour may never ascend here. But I must marry you. I dare say I could manage Sir John Chandos for you. He is deaf, and that opens rare chances to you. I know a lady that was hard of hearing, and she got married by that very means. The clergyman called, and said 'Fine weather to-day, madam,' and she immediately replied, 'My father is deaf so I cannot say ask papa, but I accept your flattering offer. The poor fellow being nervous, and afraid of figuring in a case of breach of promise of marriage, actually submitted and was married to her.'

"But, my dear aunt, I have no wish to be married."

"You are over twenty, and every six months tells. There is no time to be lost. If you do not care for an old man, take one who is young, but we must not be squeamish. There is a Bounder, the son of the stock-jobber, I don't know him, but I could contrive an introduction. The family are panting to know me and Sir John, and would grovel on all fours to get taken up into one seat. I suppose they could be screwed into a corner of the passage, if the bouncer married you. Why for that?"

"I am able to talk familiarly of Tullymore and of the Earl and Countess of Brenda, and Lady Barbara Fitzwarden—for the sake of that they would make the most liberal settlement. I will negotiate it. If it comes off, of course, you will remember me, and that it was my doing. We will talk of this another time. You must dress now. There goes the first bell."

(To be continued.)

HONG CHEONG & CO.,
TAILORS, DRAPERS AND
OUTFITTERS.

ESTABLISHED IN HONGKONG FOR OVER 30 YEARS.

Clothing made to fit to perfection. Silk Goods of all kinds. Chinese Grass Cloth and Embroidery.

Address—Nos. 60 and 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (South side)

Hongkong, 6th September, 1902. [2389]

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

USED FOR OVER 25 YEARS.

TRADE MARK

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

IN CASES OF ABOUT 100 LBS. NET

IN TINS OF 45 LBS.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus Rot, and Dampness.

LUTGENS, EINSTYANN & CO.,
Sole Agents for China.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [344]

H. F. CARMICHAEL

CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND CONTRACTOR,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," HONGKONG.

A B C Code, 4th Edition

Lieber's Standard Code.

TELEPHONE, 232.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1902. [3440]

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of Cuticura Soap and Light Dressings of Cuticura.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when it falls.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

By CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chaffings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, and for all the pay-offs of the scalp, as well as by millions of women in the form of washes for itchy, red, and many sensitive, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers.

COMPLETE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR.

Containing CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soothe the uncleaned cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney. British Depot: 27-29, Charterhouse St., London. French Depot: 8, Rue de la Paix, Paris. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolat Contain) are a new, tasteless, braced liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humours. Put up in screw-cap packet vials, containing 10 doses. CUTICURA PILLS are alternative, antiseptic, tonic, digestive, and the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical of blood and skin purifiers, humours cures, and tonic-digestives.

55-3

GRAND EXHIBITION & SALE

SILK EMBROIDERIES

FINE ART CURIOS,

TO BE HELD ON

TO-DAY (SATURDAY), THE 31ST JANUARY, 1903,

AND MONDAY, THE 2ND FEBRUARY, 1903,

TEACH DAY COMMENCING AT 2 P.M. SHARP, AT GEO. P. LAMBERT'S SALE ROOMS, DUNDRELL STREET.

Comprising—

SILK WALL HANGINGS, SILK BROCADES, SILK SCREENS, SILK KIMONOS, SILK BED AND PILLOW COVERS, &c., &c.

SATSUMA, GOLD LACQUER CLOISONNE, OLD and NEW BRONZES, ANCIENT WOOD CARVINGS, &c., &c.

ARTISTIC CUT VELVET PICTURES by the celebrated Y. NISHIMURA.

N.B.—This Collection was personally collected by Mr. TOMOYASU of Kyoto, and is one of the finest ever offered for sale in this Colony.

TERMS:—As Customary. Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Wednesday, the 28th January, p.m.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong,

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.
JOINT SERVICES.FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL AND FOR CONTINENT.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 2nd February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CHINGWU"	On 3rd February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 11th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 19th February.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON	"TELEMACHUS"	On 7th February.
LONDON	"PROMETHEUS"	On 17th February.
LONDON	"DIOMED"	On 3rd March.
LONDON	"MACHAON"	On 17th March.
LONDON	"CLAUCUS"	On 31st March.

LIVERPOOL BERTH.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 20th February.
LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 20th March.

CONTINENTAL BERTH.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GENOA, MARSEILLES and ANTWERP	"MYRHUS"	On 25th February.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"DIOMED"	On 27th inst. a.m., and is expected here on the 2nd February.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KWEIYANG"	On 6th February.
KORE and YOKOHAMA	"CHANGSHA"	On 11th February.
MANILA	"SUNGKILANG"	On 12th February.
MANILA	"TSINAN"	On 16th February.

PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE

CEBU and ILOILO

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Unrivalled Table, A fully qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

§ See Special Advertisement.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1903.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO MANILA, KORE AND YOKOHAMA FOR

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE

OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	TO SAIL ON
INDRAPURA	4,899	A. E. Hollingsworth	Manila Direct	February 25, 1903
INDRAPURA	4,899	R. P. Craven	Manila Direct	March 16, 1903
INDRAVELLI	4,899	W. E. Craven	Manila Direct	April 16, 1903

Through bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1903.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. Surgeon carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
DIAMANTE	1980	A. H. Nottley	Manila Direct	On 3rd Feb., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	E. Rodger	Manila Direct	On 6th Feb., at Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila Direct	On 13th Feb., at Noon.
PERLA	1980	J. McGinty	Manila Direct	On 13th Feb., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1903.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG-SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMSU, VIA SWATOW	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 1st February.
TAMSU, VIA SWATOW	"T. OGATA"	February, 8th
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW	"DAIGI MARU"	February, 8th
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW	"T. W. GROVES"	February, 8th
ANPING, VIA SWATOW	"ANPING MARU"	SATURDAY, 31st January.
ANPING, VIA SWATOW	"I. GOTO"	January, 31st
ANPING, VIA SWATOW	"MAIDZUO MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 4th February.
ANPING, VIA SWATOW	"T. SAITO"	February, 4th

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a daily qualified doctor is carried.

All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.

By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to Company's local Branch Office at No. 2, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1903.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

DENTISTRY

DR. M. H. CHAUN,

33, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL HONGKONG.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1902.

SURGEON, DENTIST,
No. 19, D'AGUIAR STREET.TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1902.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR GENOA AND LONDON.

"BENEDI."

Captain Clark, will be despatched as above on or about 2nd February, 1903.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1903.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

"HAICHING."

Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1903.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG AND MANILA IN
48 HOURS.

THE Company's well-known Steamship

"ROHILLA MARU."

3,869 Tons, Capt. E. E. Bishop, will be despatched for MANILA on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, at NOON.

To be followed by the "ROSETTA MARU" on the 8th February.

Magnificent Accommodation. Comfortable Cabins. Excellent Table. Unrivalled Speed. Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.

K. NAKASHIMA,

Hongkong, 29th January, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS,
CALCUTTA, DIBOUTI, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN
AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX.

ALSO

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 9th February, 1903, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship

"SALAZIE," Captain Albert, with Mail, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES, via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 8th February. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Hongkong, 28th January, 1903.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN
STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRADEO."

Captain Eastbrook, will be despatched as above on or about the 10th February.

For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1903.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT),

Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, RAN-
GOON, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN,
SUEZ and PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils, to SOUTH AMERICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, YEMEE and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"AUSTRIA."

Captain Colledani, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 17th February, P.M.

The Steamer has capital accommodation for Passengers, Electric Light, and carries a Doctor.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1903.

WING ON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "CHU KONG" (Captain Mason).

DEPARTURES from Hongkong to Macao daily at 7.30 A.M. (Sunday included).

Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 2 P.M. (Sunday included).

This steamer is the fastest and has superior Cabin accommodation

FARES:

1st Class... \$2.00

2nd... 1.00

3rd... 0.50

Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

WING ON STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 42, Bonham Strand West.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

HONGKONG TO
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE
VIA USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS OF
CALL.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF VOYAGE TO SYDNEY 30 DAYS.

Saloon Passengers carried at SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

NEXT SAILINGS.

"TSINAN" leaves on 16th February.

"CHANGSHA" 7th March.

"CHINGWU" 4th April.

"TAIYUAN" 22nd April.

Superior accommodation. Saloon, Electric Light throughout. Fitted with Refrigerators which ensure a fresh supply of Ice and Provisions during the entire voyage. Fully qualified European Surgeons carried.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

AGENTS.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

HONGKONG, 21st January, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

REDUCED SALOON PASSAGE
MONEY.

SINGLE, \$20; RETURN, \$35.

STEAMERS FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH
ELECTRIC LIGHT. FIRST CLASS ACCOM-
MODATION. UNRIVALLED TABLE. DULY
QUALIFIED SURGEON CARRIED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

AGENTS.

HONGKONG, 9th January, 1903.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with the CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the UNDERSIGNED will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour—

EVIE J. RAY, American barque, F. Carson.
Sander, Wieler & Co.
LOT-AIR, Italian barque, A. M. Schifano.
Order.

SHIMOSA, British str., E. A. Chaplain.—Dod-
well & Co., Ltd.WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?
WHY COUGH?

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES

KEATING'S LOZENGES

KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 30 years proves their great value.

GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.

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